VOL. XL

No. 5

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY

MAY, 1919

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor 819 Security Building, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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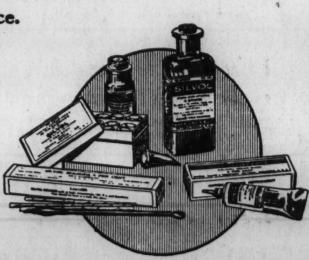
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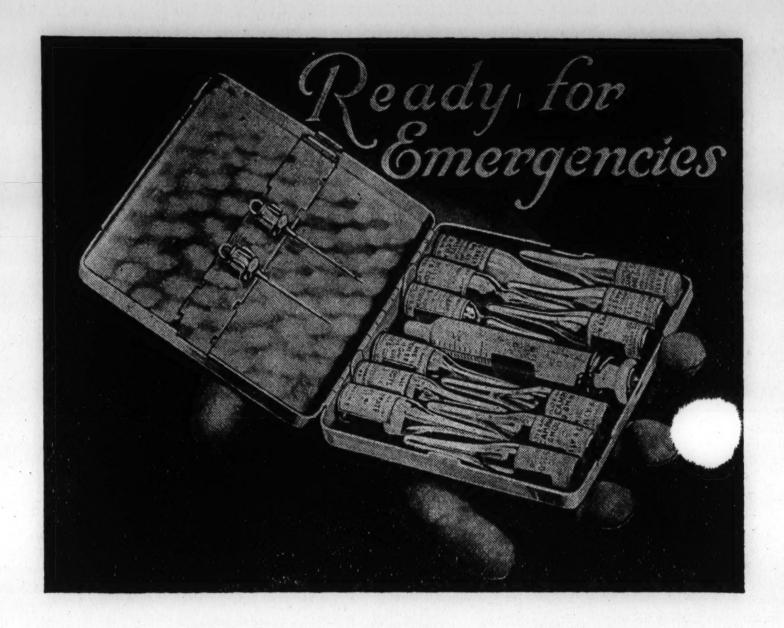
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applied warm and thick over the entire thoracic wall, relieves the congestion by increasing the superficial circulation. The cutaneous reflexes are stimulated, causing contraction of the deep-seated blood vessels. The over-worked heart is relieved from an excessive blood pressure; pain and dyspnea are lessened, the elimination of toxins is hastened and the temperature declines. The patient is soon in a restful, natural sleep which often marks the beginning of convalescence.

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SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM ONE THOUSAND PHYSICIANS

Remedies named as most useful in INFLUENZA		Remedies named as mos useful in PNEUMONIA	
Aconite	788	Bryonia	723
Gelsemium	772	Aconite	617
Bryonia	707	Veratrum	576
Macrotys	384	Lobelia	468
Veratrum	353	Ipecac	411
Eupatorium	328	Asclepias	366
Lobelia	324	Gelsemium	293
Asclepias	268	Belladonna	169
Ipecac	236	Sanguinaria	134

Many physicians found it impossible to name any remedy as of "most importance," stating, very truly, that each is "most important" when its use is indicated. Others named two or more as most serviceable, giving usually the conditions under which each was used. For example, "Gelsemium is most frequently indicated, but where sepsis is marked, Echafolta or Echinacea becomes most important." A typical answer, often made, is as follows: "In nearly every case I find indications for three remedies—Gelsemium, Macrotys and Eupatorium." Again, "Aconite for fever, Eupatorium for bone-ache, and Macrotys for muscular soreness."

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS

Libradol	618	Camphorated Oil	62
Compound Emetic Powder	185	Onion Poultice	38
Turpentine Applications	110	Iodine Applications	14
Antiphlogistine	96	Scattering	120
Mustard Applications	72		

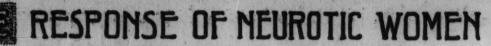
Under "Scattering," are included many private prescriptions, as well as such applications as "mush jacket," "flaxseed poultice," "quinine and lard," and one each of the following: "capsicum, mustard and tar," "tobacco and wheat flour," "snuff and black pepper." "Dry cupping" finds one advocate.

It is often stated: "When I cannot get Libradol I use the best attainable substitute," hence many of the above may be considered as emergency applications.

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LLOYD BROTHERS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1919.



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The California Eclectic Medical Journal

Vol. XEXII

MAY, 1919

No. 5

Original Contributions

REPORT OF CASE OF GASTRIC ULCER WITH HEMORRHAGE

John R. Buckingham, M. D., Los Angeles Read before the Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society

A soldier aged 26 entered the hospital December 17, 1918, complaining of nausea and vomiting with pain in the stomach. Examination: General appearance fairly good, but skin rather anemic and waxy. Temperature, pulse, heart, lungs and reflexes normal. Abdomen symmetrical; there is no distention and no rigidity, but just below ensiform cartilage and a little to the left is a spot a little larger than a dollar which is very tender on palpation. He gave the following history:

In service nine months. For two years before entering army did engraving and clerking in a jewelry store and for one and a half years prior to that he was working in an auto garage doing general repair work. Family history: Father and mother living, but neither one in good health. His father has a "bad" heart, and his mother suffers all the time from stomach trouble. Has three brothers living, ages about 22, 30, and 43. Two are in good health, but the brother 30 years old has trouble with his stomach somewhat similar to that of the patient. Three brothers dead. First died in infancy when only a few days old. Second died at the age of 28, cause unknown. Third died at the age of 39 in January, 1918. He had a hemorrhage of the stomach three years before, and was found exhausted in the basement of the store in which he worked. This brother was in the navy for four years before he had the hemorrhage and had had some trouble with his stomach both during and after his service. After his discharge from the navy he had an operation for appendicitis, then some months or years later had a second operation on account of adhesions. Some months after second operation

was taken sick while at work and two days later was operated upon the third time and about three feet of "rotten" intestine was removed, and just after coming from under the influence of the anaesthetic died. Two sisters living. One at the age of 33 has some stomach trouble from which she suffers with severe cramps at times. Second sister is in good health.

Personal history: No habits as to alcohol. No typhoid, no malaria, no venereal diseases. Had measles twice when a child and chicken pox when about eleven years old. Shortly after chicken pox began to have pain in his stomach at intervals of from six weeks to six months, "generally in the fall." These attacks begin with severe cramps in the stomach and continue an hour or more, then leave and a severe sharp pain continues which may last one week or as long as six months during which time he has continuous pain. In September, 1915, was operated upon to find out the cause of his sickness and appendix was found to be four or five inches long and turned upward under the ribs. This was removed and he was told that this was the cause of his trouble. One month after operation had a recurrence of the same old attacks and in 1916 and 1917 attack lasted from October to April, during which time he suffered constantly with pain and at one time was unconscious for four days. During this attack was examined under the V-Ray several times with negative results. Since that time there has been no change in his medical history unless it be that his attacks have been worse than before. His attacks began with severe cramps in the stomach, lasting an hour or more with acid eructations and a chilly feeling through his back about the region of his kidneys. During all the years of his stomach trouble he asserts that he never vomited or spat blood nor did he ever see any in his stools. Doctor after doctor saw him and could not decide what the trouble was, some of them telling him it was imagination. Had consulted specialists with no better results.

Progress of the case. A laxative of sodium phosphate was given, also some bismuth and soda, and an ice bag was placed over the seat of pain. He gradually improved, though at times the pain was very severe, especially at night, and required an opiate to get relief. Appetite good and eating apparently had no effect on the pain. He was expecting to leave the hospital January 1st, but was not permitted to do so. About noon January 2nd, felt dizzy and weak and everything "looked black." Went to bed and was more comfortable. At 10:30 p. m. the same date wakened from a sound sleep nauseated and with severe pain and suddenly vomited, send-

ing a gush of blood against the wall to a height of four feet or more above the bed. This was followed in a few minutes by another and smaller hemorrhage. Total amount vomited at this attack was at least 1500 c.c. Was in a state of collapse and emergency treatment was given: Morphine and atropine hypodermically, ice bag to abdomen, hot water bottles to feet and proctoclysis of normal salt. He was given the normal salt every four hours and 20 grs. of bismuth sub. nit. every two hours for several days. Patient very anemic and weak, but comfortable and had no further trouble until about 11 a. m. January 13th, when he repeated the performance. The chart says, "vomited about one quart of blood." As I was going into the room I met the nurse coming out, and her uniform certainly looked the part. The emergency treatment was given again, but this time I increased the dose of bismuth giving 30 grs. every two hours.

Outcome: Since that attack he has been feeling better than for years and gradually getting stronger. I shall never forget this man; he looked exactly like a wax figure, but he always had a broad smile—one of those kind that won't come off, and I told him that if he kept that smile in good working order that he would come out on top. I left the service on the 4th of February, and left him still in bed, although he had asked me

each morning to let him get up.

Present condition: A few days ago I wrote down to find out how he was getting along and received the reply that he left the hospital February 20th and went to Warner's Springs, returning March 24th, having gained 27 pounds while there. Says he has had absolutely no pain since hemorrhage, and no stomach discomfort other than a slight sour stomach due to improper food. He is feeling better than he ever remembers and is to be discharged from the service tomorrow or next day. Looks well and has a good color, and has been chopping wood and doing all sorts of work up at Warner's.

Conclusions: 1. That gastric ulcer is sometimes very difficult to diagnose as is evidenced by the number of physicians

consulted, including specialists.

2. That nausea and vomiting with pain in abdomen may be the symptoms of quite a number of different pathological conditions, but local tenderness over a particular spot in the epigastrium is suggestive of ulcer. The fact that his pain was always worse at night when the stomach was empty would seem to point to duodenal ulcer, but the sudden copious gush of blood unmixed with food or foam was enough to satisfy me as to its origin.

3. That a family history will sometimes throw worlds of

light on an otherwise obscure condition.

SEXOLOGY

E. Richard Petskey, M. D., Phoenix, Ariz.

Under this caption are to be considered all the different phases of the subject, including venereal diseases, and the great and weighty subject of the day,—"Birth Control."

Fortunately the day of prudery, or better of "false prudery" has passed and passed away for good. A great step forward in this direction has been made by our government. It needed a war to wake us up, and we are all wide awake now. Every effort is being made to familiarize the public with Sexology and its neighbor, Venereal Disease in its various forms.

While I am opening this discourse, I wish at the same time to invite every reader, who is earnestly interested, to favor us with their views and personal experiences. Questions and answers will also be of vital interest. Remember that before you can be in a position to deal with this subject, you must be an unbiased person, with a broad mind and able to see conditions as they really exist today, and not merely as you would have them be. It is impossible for you or me to say what is to be and what is not to be; what is right and what is wrong. Wrong and right are largely governed by circumstances and surrounding conditions.

The Sexual life has become recognized to be the foundation of all life. This may be more apparent to the Gynecologist and the Neurologist than to the daily general practitioner. Therefore, do I especially invite Gynecologists and Neurologists and Psychologists to help make this department of the Journal a very interesting one. Our Journal needs support;—

so come and do your part.

You will notice I take the liberty of saying—"Our" Journal. At first you might be inclined to conclude that I am an Associate Editor or a stockholder, which I am not. I am merely an ordinary every-day reader of the Journal. It IS OUR Journal. Yours and mine. It belongs to those of us who help support it, and it behooves us to make it a Journal well worth having. There was a time, not so very long ago, when the whole responsibility of the Journal fell upon the present Editor. What such a responsibility of this kind means but few can realize and appreciate. For a time it seemed as though the Journal would go under, but it did not. It was our good fortune that the California Eclectic Medical Journal fell into the hands of a MAN! a REAL MAN who was able to remove all obstacles and fight ahead and win. He has done it all;—and he deserves a very great deal of

credit; a great deal more than has been bestowed upon him. The desire at this moment is just burning within me to write a story about our Editor, but as that is out of my line, I wish some other reader who knows him even better than I do, would some day give him his due. A good Journal is worth a great deal more in the way of spreading knowledge than a good book. While the book is still in the press its contents are getting cold. Journals can give us the very acme of the subject being dealt with, and permit of arguments pro and con. It is only by combined experiences and views and the final analysis of same that we can gain. So make OUR Journal one of INSTRUCTION AND HEALTHFUL CO-OPERATIVE FELLOWSHIP.

With so wide a field to roam in, one hardly knows just where and how to begin. This being a very important epoch in the history of the world, and especially so in the history of this great country, it might be most appropriate to commence with "Venereal Prophylaxis."

February the ninth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, was designated as HEALTH SUNDAY." This was a National call and one that should have received a great deal of response. Every minister was asked by General Blue to give a talk on Venereal Diseases from the pulpit. While the boys are coming home, many are planning to give them a great reception. You are planning to honor them, but be sure, that profiteers of vice are not going to take advantage of days of festivity to DISHONOR them. Be sure that DEMOBILIZATION will NOT mean DEMORALIZATION.

When Uncle Sam called upon those boys to do their bit at the Front, everything was done to make them "FIT," and especial attention was paid to the "Venereal" side of the matter. And now that these very same boys are about to be released from Service, we do not find the angel of care flying away. No. Our Government is calling ever louder and louder unto us to take care of these boys when they enter into civil life once more and to do all we can to keep them clean physically and morally. Much exploitation has of late been given through the Daily Papers as well as through various Magazines and Journals over the entire Continent, regarding Venereal Diseases. Everything is being done to awaken the people to the great importance for action. Prophylaxis is the daily cry sent out.

You may say you are not a Urologist nor a Sexologist, and therefore cannot lend a helping hand. I say you CAN, and say so most emphatically. If you are a Pediatrist, examine every little child that comes under your care, from a Prophylactic

standpoint. If it be a boy, see whether there is a freely movable foreskin. If not tell the parents the importance of this; and if necessary advise immediate circumcision. Explain how neglect of this may lead to onanism and also is a beautiful harbor for venereal infection. Are you a gynecologist, examine every female patient, wherever possible for gonorrhoea or syphilis, and do this regardless of her troubles and standing in life. The results may surprise you some day, beyond belief. Teach her how to take care of her sexual organs. Teach her the essentials of sex hygiene;—prophylaxis. Educate her how to take care of her children, so that in turn she may learn how to guard her children against any venereal infection. And so on all the way down the line of the various branches of the profession. You all will find opportunities for "PROPHYLAXIS."

There are a thousand and one channels for your help and cooperation to travel along, if you will but keep an open and watchful eye.

Before we go any further I want to call your attention to the fact that sexual intercourse is a physiological function. Many will at once want to say there is no need for prophylaxis. Use "ABSTINENCE." Theoretically that is very fine;—but does it work out in practice? I am talking to the man who has had worldly experience along these lines. The answer will be NO. Abstinence is no argument that will stand on its pedestal. It is a fine art for those who can and do practice it, but at this age, how many-do and can? I will not even attempt to answer this. No matter what you or I may think about illicit intercourse, we have not time to discuss that at present, though at a later date I am going to ask for the various opinions on this matter, and am going to gather all the reports I can from the laymen also. Our preachings will not keep man or woman from performing this function within or without the bounds of matrimony. We must take the situation as it really exists today.

We find that education is the best means of establishing a solid prophylaxis. The day may come when we can immunize people against venereal disease, as we do against certain other diseases, but until such time we must resort to other means. I mentioned education as the medium to be used. Education from early childhood. It has, however, been proven that education along these lines may be both beneficial and harmful. A great deal of good judgment, delicacy and tact are required for sex education among the young. The teacher must know how to present the subject, according to individual idiosyncrasy. I wish here to cite two instances of pernicious sex education.

1. A young girl about twenty-four years of age, being of good

standing and a college graduate. She was engaged to a nice sympathetic young man, who without a doubt would have made a very good husband for her. During the last year of her college life she became imbued with her single standard stupidity and chastity for men, which became her slogan. She broached the subject and asked her fiance whether he had always been absolutely chaste before he met her. He denied having been such, but informed her that he had never contracted any disease. She immediately broke off the engagement, declaring that her husband would have to be as pure as she was. She soon learned to regret her move, but it was too late. The man fell in love with another young girl and married. After a few years had passed by, the first girl began to realize that she would soon be ready to join the Old Maids' Union, and so she hastened to get married. She married a man far beneath her own standing, and her marriage has turned out to be a complete failure.

2. Here is a case where the man was absolutely chaste. The girl asked him about his former relations with other women. He told her that he had not had anything to do sexually with any woman and that he had never had any trace of any venereal disease. This did not satisfy the young lady, who demanded that her fiance have a certificate from a specialist. The man point-blank refused to do so, telling her that there was no use in him going to a doctor when he had at no time exposed himself to any infection. He demanded that the girl respect him enough to take him at his word. He broke the engagement. He is now married, but she is not.

These are two instances where lives were ruined by silly perverse ideas. I do not think that a bride should demand more than freedom from venereal disease in the man she intends to marry. Love is very much like electricity. It is something that we know exists, but yet we cannot define it. How far the above conditions may cover any case, will depend upon the amount of this existing "Love." Because one or the other party has at some time or other had a venereal disease should not be ground enough for breaking a matrimonial tie. What should be considered though, is whether said party has been cured or not. That should be the deciding point. Remember that gonorrhoea is not inherited, but that syphilis is inheritable. Gonorrhoea may be contracted from the parent during the passage of the child through the birthcanal. At the same time I warn you not to look at gonorrhoea too lightly. Do not uphold that fallacious statement, which we still to this day hear too frequently, namely, that a gonorrhoea is nothing worse than a bad cold. Only the inexperienced and ignorant will make such a statement. Should spyhilis be involved with the marital question then after repeated assurance that the germ has been eliminated from the system, it should become an agreement between the two parties in question that they are not to have any children by this union. One or the other should be made sterile, and the lot should fall upon the one who had the disease. Children should only be allowed to arise from the very healthiest stock. This brings us to the end of the common trail, where the road will next branch off into the different branches connected with our subject.

THE CACTUS FLORA OF ARIZONA

R. E. Kunze, M. D., Phoenix, Arizona.

One of the striking features of the landscape of Arizona, especially the Sonoran flora of Southern Arizona, comprising the southern half of this state, is that part between Flagstaff and Yuma. About half way between those towns the Giant Cactus Cereus giganteus, asserts itself as the sentinel of the desert and mountain chains along the route of the scenic railways. The genus Cereus is represented in this state by only three or four species. Of this Cereus giganteus, otherwise known as Saguaro, and which has a large white flower, furnishes a fine fruit to the Indian tribes and prospectors of the desert region. It is of the size of a hen's egg; the pulp of a scarlet color, containing many black seeds, and is of a rich sugary taste. A migratory Mexican pigeon, known as the Whitewing, feeds on it. It is also dried for future use, and when fresh after fermentation, is made into a wine by the natives. This cactus attains a height of from 130 to 145 feet, largest plants being candelabra-shaped, forming prominent landmarks for travellers.

Cereus Thurberi, known best as Pitaja, is the most highly prized cactus fruit known to the red and white man of Arizona and Sonora. Its white flowers are nocturnal. In taste the fruit is sweet, aromatic and luscious beyond belief, and the Papago Indians, during its season, fairly live upon it, and move their camps from one locality to another so long as the fruit lasts. It has a reddish pulp, the skin furnished with a few spines, and the fruit of the size and shape of an apple. It may also be dried, and the fresh fruit is made into an intoxicating beverage. So highly is it prized for sustenance that the Papagoes would not sell you any Pitaja fruit at any price. Doctor Kunze travelled in the Ajo mountains to collect Cereus Thurberi for his cactus ranch in Phoenix in 1908, and tried to have arrangements made with the Papagoes of the Gunsight Mountains village to furnish him with different fruit for seed wanted by German cactus specialists, but all to no avail. Would not sell a single ripe fruit. It bears fruit

in July and September, twice a year, and is found only as far north as the Ajo Mountains and Quiotoa Well in Southern Arizona, being from 50 to 75 miles north of the Mexican boundary. It is found more plentiful in Sonora as far south as Guaymas.

Cereus Greggii is the wonderful tuberous-rooted, Night-blooming Cereus, known to Mexicans as Jara Matraca, with a tuber weighing from 5 to 15 pounds and over; from 1 to 3 feet long. Its flower appears in early June, white and lavender colored in its petals, very fragrant and blooming from sundown up to eight o'clock in the morning. Its fruit is scarlet, shaped like a White-head torpedo and edible, which may be seen at a long distance throughout the winter months if the desert thrushes have not destroyed it, feeding on its seeds.

Jara Matraca grows only in sandy soil, and likes the shade of greasewood bushes, mesquite clumps or rank sagebrush for a support and shade. Its slender stems are devoured by the cattle, bronchos and sheep feeding on the desert. Its stems grow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet long, according to the length of the protecting brush, and are the thickness of one's fingers, covered by short spines. Unless in fruit when ripe, it is not readily discovered.

Cereus Emoryi or Bottlebrush cactus of San Diego, close to the Sonoran boundary grows only on the sandy beach of that seaport and along the shores of Baja California. It has closely set spines covering the stem, brush like, hence its name. It is an upright grower from 2 to 3 feet high, occurring in dense thickets and very difficult of cultivation when not affected by seabreezes and the briny spray of the waves. The color of the dense spines resembles yellow sand, flowers yellowish and fruit edible. From the soft yellow spines it has been named Velvet Cactus.

The genus Echinocactus or Hedgehog Cactus, also represents some notable species. Prominent of these is Echniocactus Wislezeni or Fishhook Cactus, because Indians have utilized its hooked central spine for catching fish. Its stem grows from 2 to 4½ feet in height and 2 to ½ feet in diameter, weighing frequently 400 pounds and over. Its shape is obovate, having prominent angles or ribs usually twisted, and fortified with long and strong spines. Flowers purple, fragrant and followed by a naked yellow fruit from 1 to 2 inches long, of ovate form and very persistent. The white flesh of this barrel-shaped cactus is edible and by Indians cooked by cutting off the top and heated stones placed into its cavity until soft, when traveling along broad deserts. To quench thirst its flesh is eaten in the fresh state, and nobody should be parched where this cactus grows. Dr. Kunze has

verified the use of this plant on the arid stretches of the desert while collecting cacti. This barrel cactus inhabits the edges and mesa adjoining river bottoms and does not succeed well on the rocky mesa, or base of mountain sides like the following species. A candy is made of this and other large species in Mexico, known as dulcos.

Echinocactus LeContei much resembles the foregoing species in form and quality, but its flower is of a golden yellow, fragrant and has a fruit also yellow, but is in bloom six weeks earlier than Wislezeni. It is fully as large in height and circumference, and the spines quite as formidable as the other species, but are not hooked. Its habitat is on the high mesa, never in the bottom lands, and grows from the base of and up to the top of lofty mountains. The flesh of this species, like the foregoing, may be utilized in the same manner for food and quenching the thirst. It is found from Martinez to the west as far as Mojave County.

Echinocactus Polyancistrus is the Hermit Cactus of Mojave County, growing sparsely in the most arid region, not more than a foot high. Never more than one such is found in the same locality, hence its name. It has long spines of white and purple, twisted in a tangled manner, and handsome to say the least. The flower is small and of a shell pink. It is a difficult plant to cultivate, shy of water, and does not live in cultivation more than a few years.

Echinocactus Polycephalus is the many-headed hedgehog cactus of the Mojave desert, in outward appearance much like LeContei, but always clustered like a perfect rosette. Sometimes it is found in masses weighing half a ton. It is met with south of the Colorado River and north of the Southern Pacific railroad. Only about seven species of hedgehog cacti are found in Arizona.

The genus Echinocereus is represented in Arizona by five species. Echinocereus Engelmanni or Engelmann's Hedgehog Cereus is a plant having long slender spines and grows in clusters from a foot to three in diameter. The spines are of a snuff color. Its flower is of a crimson purple, large and very fragrant. The fruit covered with spines is scarlet and of the taste of a half-ripe strawberry, and eaten by man, birds and small animals like desert squirrels and chipmunks. It affects the tableland as well as mountains. The stem is from one to two feet long, and as thick as one's arm. It is in bloom from the middle of March to April. A close allied species is Echinocereus Enneacanthus, the flowers of which are of a rich purple violet color, very fragrant, and a fruit as large as a dove's egg, scarlet and edible. The stem is from 1 to 2 feet high, but the spines are not so slender as the preceding species. It is common in the vicinity of Tucson

and Globe, while the preceding species is found a little farther north. The spines are sometimes black, brown or black and white. There is a variety having very short thick spines found near Globe in Gila county. Echinocereus Fendleri is another beautiful plant having long incurved spines of blackish and ash color, from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. The flower is large, of a rich purple color, and is succeeded by a small berry. The spines are incurved. Its northern habitat is Yavapai County, also found in New Mexico and Texas. Echinocereus Mojavensis is a desert species growing in Mojave County as far west as the Colorado River. Its small flower is of a rich shell pink. The stem or body of this plant averages from 4 to 6 inches in height and this cactus thrives on the alkaline soil of the Mojave desert. Echinocereus Phoeniceus is a prominent object of the landscape of northern and southern Arizona, growing as it does from crevices of perpendicular rocks and boulders of mountains up to an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level. The scarlet flower is notched like a Phoenix for many feet from its base and an object of beauty in the month of June. Having only little leaf mould to grow in, it sends out many long rootlets to the more fertile soil of the forest. It delights in shady spots of the granite rock, and withstands the cold blasts of a rigid climate. The climate where it is found is of a temperate nature.

Echinocereus Rigidissimus or Rainbow Cactus is one of the handsomest species of southern Arizona. The stem or body of the plant is from 4 to 6 inches high under favorable conditions. Small specimens are globose, obovate, having a green epidermis and beset with short stiff spines varying in color from a greenish white to a reddish color. The body is peculiarly annulated by rings of different color, the result of different colors of the spines, whence the name rainbow. The flower is large, of a fine crimson purple and a broad white base of the petals, and very fragrant. It delights in the crevices of rocks of high and lower altitudes of the Huachuca Mountains and Nogales in Arizona, New and Old Mexico. The fruit is covered with spines of a green color. It is considered the most handsome of all the Echinocereus met with anywhere.

The genus Mamillaria or Nipple Cactus consists of low growing globose, simple ovate or caespitose plants found in Arizona. *Mamillaria Grahami*, named for Major Graham of the Mexican Boundary Survey, is largely distributed over Central Arizona from the Colorado plateau as far as the base of the Pinal Mounstain. Its flower has pink and white striped petals, is an inch in diameter, succeeded by a scarlet elongated berry in May, and after every summer rain in Arizona. The stem is thickly cov-

ered by whitish or ash-colored spines, so that the green epidermis is invisible. It is from two inches to eight in height, and found on the tableland and mesa alike. Birds feed on the pulp of the berry, also chipmunks of the desert region. From the gray appearance, almost white where exposed to full sunlight, the Mexicans call this pretty Mamillaria "Capeza de Oviejo," or "Old Man." The body of this cactus is densely covered by tubercles having at its apex slender black hooked spines. The flowers appear on the head of this plant in a circular form. Plants growing in the shade of sagebrush or rocks are green in color and attain a much larger size than when growing in the open

Mamillaria Recurvispina of the Mexican boundary, appearing on both sides of the line, is one of the largest and showiest of this genus. It grows in steep and rocky canyons or ravines, where it is difficult to gain a foothold, in bunch grass and other low vegetation which hides its moss green color completely from sight. Usually it is found in large masses, generally forming a rosette with the largest one in the center, and smaller specimens surrounding it. The body or stem of a large specimen may average six inches in height and five in diameter. The spines are long and much incurved, and the center of the apex is depressed. The flower is small and of a dull yellow color. The soil in which it thrives is a black sandy loam mixed with sharp stones of tufa, of which the country around Nogales abounds, and affords good drainage. It is especially found in the "Little Bird Mountains" (Pajaro Mountains), north of Nogales.

Mamilaria Meidcantha is another grotesque plant growing in the same locality and entirely covered by grass and a low growing Acacia having crimson flowers. The plants grow singly, are round and flat, only elevated from ½ to 1 inch above the ground, scarcely visible except to a sharp eye and one accustomed to collect cacti. The flower is small and white. The tubercles or nipples are beset with short rigid spines, an ugly cushion to sit down upon, which the author once did on the brink of a steep canyon, trying to take a little lunch after half a day's hard work balancing himself with an alpenstock in digging out this species. The diameter of this Mamillaria is from 2 to 12 inches. It has a large fleshy root, cone shaped and the entire plant when wounded issues a thick milky fluid, having milk tubes and belongs to the section Galactochylus.

The genus of Opuntia or Prickly Pear family is divided into Cylindropuntia and Platyopuntia on account of the form of the stem. The Cylindropuntoa are the most formidable and some of the largest tree-like species are much dreaded by cowboys on account of its hooked barbed spines, which readily penetrate

stout leather, and in rounding up cattle, they have to protect their legs with an apron like chaperejos. Opuntia Arborescens, var Versicolor, or Tesajo of Mexicans, is a handsome desert species having large purple flowers, fragrant and succeeded by a dry fruit eaten by cattle. The stem is cylindrical, twisted like a rope, and the plant from 8 to 10 feet high covering large tracts of land. When in bloom it is a brilliant sight of the desert to behold, having given rise to the phrase "blooming like the desert." A variety with cream-colored flowers is known as Opuntia Spinosior. Another section of these plants generally called Cholla, contains Opuntia Bigelowii, the most dangerous to come in contact with. Usually it grows from 3 to 7 feet high, having a small greenish white flower and a yellow, dry, naked fruit of the size of a dove's egg. The spines are long, barbed and covered by a white glistening sheet or membrane, giving a white appearance to the plant. It is even dreaded by cattle and horses. Opuntia Fulgida is another of these Chollas growing from 5 to 10 feet in height, and like the preceding species, found in impenetrable thickets of the desert. The flower is small, of a light rose pink and followed by persistent fruit of a light yellow color, which grows in string-like masses, giving the entire plant a tassel-like appearance. The stem is cylindrical, twisted and in the center is the woody skeleton so much used for canes, picture frames and small ornaments. The skeleton is a hollow tube having large rhombicholes, and the same holds good with Opuntia Bigelowii. The fruit of O. Fulgida is much eaten by cattle, being spineless and nutritious, therefore of some economic value.

Opuntia Lepticaulis, syn. O. Frutescens, is the most slender of the genus, its stems not being thicker than a lady's pencil. The flower is of a greenish white, succeeded by a small berry, the size ot a wild strawberry, which during the winter changes to a conspicuous bright red color, a very showy plant. It generally is found in the smaller washes of arroyos growing from 1 to 2 feet high, covered with long slender barbed spines. The fruit is protected by bunches of pulvilli in which are hundreds of spines, which, if handled, give rise to much irritation. Opuntia Kunzei is a low growing species found on sandy deserts of Southwestern Arizona, and comes near another clavate species. Op. Grahami, Doctor J. N. Rose, of the United States Museum, who named this species, claims that the flower and fruit are distinct from O. Grahami. Flower is of a light yellow or cream color, has a long calcyine tube, fragrant, and followed by a green proliferous fruit, turning a lemon yellow, which is very persistent. The stem is stout, twisted and covered by tubercles, giving the short joint a clublike shape. It is common in Pima County, south of the Gunsight Mountains, as far south as the Mexican boundary. Opuntia Whipplei is a striking species, the color of the stem being a dark green beset with long snow white spines. The flower has a color of copper yellow, fruit small, yellow, and very persistent. It grows from Central up to Northern Arizona, at elevations from 5,000 to 7,000 feet altitude, usually in good-sized clumps on pine-covered mountains. The spines are not covered by a sheath, like the clavate series. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high on the Coconino plateau, around Flagstaff, and near Prescott in Yavapai County. Large flowers of cacti have a striking appearance of a satiny texture, making up for scarcity.

Platopuntia is a series having joints which are flat like a hand or fan, and may be round, ovate, obovate or heart-shaped in form. A few only are low growing, by far the most are stately plants which often obstruct trails and highways of travel. Opuntia Basilaris has heart-shaped joints of a green color, covered by bunches of pulvilli, and grows only from 1 to 1½ feet in height. It has a beautiful flower from 2 to 3 inches in diameter of a rich carmine purple color and fragrant. It is found on the mesa near Martinez and as far north as the Dakotas. Another variety having a purple tint all over the joints is found in Mojave County and known as Opuntia Basilaris 'Cordota, with a flower of the same color as the type species, and a variety is rarely found on the same desert, known as O. Basilaris floreallo, which has snow white flowers and a much lighter green joint of obovate form. This might be termed the albino of these beautiful plants. Opuntia Engelmanni is a widely distributed species having large ovate joints thickly covered with long spines. The flower is yellow, which is succeeded by a large purple fruit, which yields a fine jelly when cooked. Some mesas and mountains are thickly covered by this cactus, which averages in height from 3 to 4 feet Another formidable species is Opuntia Chlorotica, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, having single long and strong spines and many pulvilli of spicules on ovate joints. The flower is yellow and the fruit is purple, as large as a pullet's egg. It is found on the mountains of Yavapai County and elsewhere. Opuntia Ursina is known as the Grizzly Bear Cactus, its ovate joints covered by long white hair. The only locality where found is in the Mojave desert. Beneath the long hair are found spines which are not very large. Mr. Luther Burbank has several species of a spineless Opuntia or Prickly Pear Cactus in the market which he has much improved for economic purposes as a fodder for stock. But he is not by any means the originator of the spineless Opuntia, which is found in several localities of Central and South America. Arizona boasts of fifty species of Opuntia.

VICTORY LOAN TROPHY TRAIN

The Victory Liberty Loan Trophy Train, which leaves San Francisco at noon Saturday, April 12, will be out 29 days and will tour California, Arizona and Nevada, making 115 official

stops.

The itinerary, as announced today by Chairman Allen Chickering, Director of the Speakers' Bureau, shows that this trainload of wonderful exhibits will cover 5,625 miles while on its mission of education and inspiration. It will reach practically every city and town of importance in the three states, and in each, not only will display the relics which have been brought from France, but also will be the center for patriotic

programs.

The train is being assembled in San Francisco and all of the exhibits, with the exception of the whippet tank will be on board the morning of the starting day. Shortly before 12 o'clock the train will be moved to a position on the Belt Railroad in front of the Ferry building. There the veteran tank operators who are to have charge of the tank exhibitions will drive their charge aboard the train. At 2 p. m. with bands playing and horns sounding, the special will start on its long

journey.

The train will move south along the coast. Its first stop will be at Niles and the second at San Jose. From this latter town it will proceed to Los Angeles and will make 15 additional stops while en route. From Los Angeles it again comes north by wal of Bakersfield and Fresno to Richmond. From that town it again proceeds on its northern journey to Eureka, taking in on this trip Santa Rosa, Healdsburg and Petaluma and ten other towns. From Vallejo it turns north, going as far as Weed and Yreka. It returns south by way of Chico, Marysville and Oroville through Sacramento, where it turns east by way of Auburn, Colfax and Truckee to Nevada.

The first stop in Nevada is Virginia City.

After three days in Nevada it goes south into Arizona, where three days later the train again crosses the line into California to show at Brawley, Imperial and other cities of the extreme south.

As it comes north for the final time, it makes stops at numerous Los Angeles and Orange county towns. It moves toward the Bay district by way of Porterville, Hanford, Madera and Merced. The final exhibit will be made at Stockton on the evening of May 10, the concluding day of the loan.

In all, the train will show in California for 23 days. The first 15 days of the trip are in this State, then come the six days in Nevada and Arizona. The final eight days are in California.

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

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Contributions, Exchanges, Books for Review and all other communications should be addressed to THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, 819 Security Building, Los Angeles, California. Original articles of interest to the profession are solicited. All rejected manuscripts will be returned to writers. No anonymous letters or discourteous communications will be printed. The editor is not responsible for the views of contributors.

THE VICTORY LOAN

Apparently the Great War is over so far as actual fighting is concerned, and the diplomats are now having their inning. In due time their work will be completed, also; and it will be all over except the shouting—and paying the bills. Undoubtedly these bills are enormous, but as compared to those of our Allies they are small, and as compared to those of our enemies they are as nothing. That the people of this country are financially able to raise whatever sum is needed to "finish the job" is beyond doubt, and it is equally true that they are willing to spend the money for that purpose. However there are always a few who are prone to "let George do it." Sometimes it is necessary to show such the error of their ways. We trust that none of our readers is in this class.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Characterizing the work of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps and the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense as "a very striking demonstration of the American spirit," Dr. Edward P. Davis, president of the Corps, paid tribute to the patriotism of American civilian doctors at the final meeting of the Central Governing Board of the Corps held in Washington, March 14th, prior to the termination of its war-time activities April 1.

A report submitted at the meeting showed that nearly 70,000 applications have been received from physicians for membership in the Corps, of which 56,540 had been received and coded prior to the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918. Qualifications of these civilian doctors, classified and coded on cards, will be placed in the Library of the Surgeon General of the Army, where they will be accessible to all governmental departments for all time to come. With the approximately 40,000 medical officers additional, who are in the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, practically all the able-bodied, eligible doctors of the country will be listed, available for the nation's needs. Usually there are said to be about 150,000 physicians in the United States, but this total includes a large proportion of superannuated, disabled or ineligible.

Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, expressed his warm appreciation of the co-operation he has received from the medical profession of the country and his firm belief in the value of the records of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Dr. Davis said, in part: "This Volunteer Medical Service Corps and the work of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense has been a very striking demonstration of the American spirit in more ways than we have imagined. I have always thought of a remark made by the President when the whole thing was in full swing, just about the time the nation had gotten its stride. He said that the men who were staying in this country were having the hardest time. That was true. You take the medical men who actually went into service. Of course, some of them did office work in Washington, but the men whom I know who have been in the camps here—whether they got to Europe or not—say they have had the time of their lives.

"One man, my assistant, said: 'I am just coming back from a years' freedom from responsibility, except for the immediate performance of my duties.' Another man, who is probably the best X-Ray man in the Army, said his career in the Army has been the happiest time he has ever known, because he has worked sc ientifically without interruption. They had the privilege of being free to concentrate their minds on duty, and I think the remark made by Dr. Studdiford in New York the

other night is to the point—that there has not been in the past year in the practice of medicine in the United States one single easy, pleasant, satisfactory thing. He said he hoped he would

never have to live to go through another such year.

"When you consider the burden thrown upon the profession of this country by the shortage of resident membership, taking away assistants, nurses, laboratory men; the influenza epidemic, with the consequent increase in morbidity and mortality, and the strain upon the population which is now showing itself—it has been a most hectic war season. I don't think any profession has met a similar crisis in civilization as nobly as did the American profession, and no small part of the value and success of the profession was due to this Corps. The fact that we had a Corps where the men could record themselves who did not go to the front had an enormous moral value.

"I personally desire to testify to the pleasure it has been for me to do what I have done. And I have sincerely appreciated

the honor which has been given to me."

To about 13,000 doctors whose applications for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps had been received before the armistice was signed, but which had not been acted upon by their state committees, now dissolved, Dr. Davis is sending the fololwing letter:

From: Volunteer Medical Service Corps,

Council of National Defense.

To: Applicants for Membership.

1. With the cessation of hostilities subsequent to the signing of the armistice, the Council of National Defense, under which the Volunteer Medical Service Corps was organized, asked that the activities of that Corps be terminated, and Surgeon General Ireland of the Army requested that the valuable records of the Corps be given place in the Library of the Surgeon General where they will be maintained permanently for reference by the various Government bureaus.

2. Your application for membership in this Corps, we regret to say, was not acted upon by your State and County Committees before those committees were automatically released and, therefore, we are unable to complete your membership by furnishing you with the visible evidences of your tender of service, viz., the insignia and certificate of the Corps. We wish you to know, however that your patriotic offer of service to your Government has been received and your qualifications as outlined on the Volunteer Medical Service Corps application blank have been transferred to permanent code

cards which are to be preserved as an important record of the war.

3. We also wish you to know that those of us who have had the responsibility of organizing and enrolling the medical profession of the country appreciate the value of your offer of service and thank you for it from the bottom of our hearts. This includes the Secretary of War, who presides over the Council of National Defense which authorized the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, the Secretaries of the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the members of the Council, and the President of the United States who appointed the Council of National Defense and who definitely approved the Volunteer Medical Service Corps in the following words: "I am very happy to give my approval to the plans which you have submitted, both because of the usefulness of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps and also because it gives me an opportunity to express to you, and through you to the medical profession, my deep appreciation of the splendid service which the whole profession has rendered to the Nation with great enthusiasm from the beginning of the present emergency."

4. Finally, may I express to you on behalf of the Central Governing Board of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps its personal thanks for your generous response to its request for an offer of your services at a time when it appeared they would

be so urgently needed by the nation.

EDWARD P. DAVIS, M. D., President Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

SOCIETY CALENDAR

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in Chicago June 17, 1919. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Chicago, President; Dr. H. H. Helbing, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California meets in Glendale, Cal., May 22, 23 and 24, 1919. H. V. Brown, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; H. T. Cox, M. D., Los

Angeles, Secretary.

Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p. m. on the first Monday of each month. J. A. Munk, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; C. Ohnemüller, M. D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in May, 1919. Dr. Clinton Roath, Los Angeles, President! Dr.

H. C. Smith, Glendale, Secretary.

THE STATE SOCIETY AT GLENDALE

Did you read the snappy articles in last month's Journal by Dr. Herbert T. Cox? We hope you did, for it was an optimistic effort such as ought to make us pessimistic parasites feel like jumping in the lake where we might "meet up" with some of the other dead ones whose society we are properly entitled to enjoy.

Seriously, soberly and conscientiously, dont' you think we ought to get a re-baptism of old-time enthusiasm, and not let

Six Med Pub Co Eclectic TApril 19

Herbert do it all? He seems to be a willing horse and likes it, but we must not let him acquire the notion that he is the whole durned thing. Get this command now and snap it up: ABOUT FACE—RIGHT FRONT INTO LINE—FORWARD MARCH.

The undersigned is proud of the honor temporarily conferred upon him as President of the State Society, also proud of the fact that he lives in Glendale, and that the Society will meet in Glendale May 22, 23 and 24, 1919. Brother Cox intimated that the three best doctors in the state live in Glendale. They freely admit it—come to the meeting and see; no telling what may develop under the proper sort of encouragement. Our venerable and enthusiastic friend, Dr. Munk, will be there and it is a ten-to-one shot that he will take a wallop at something—he is always snappy; you cannot afford to miss it.

Harry Smith suggests that each one turn his patient over to some needy doctor for the entire session; come to Glendale and board with him. Our patient is now convalescing, so we expect to be free to devote our entire attention to the business of the hour. Tommy Young expects to be there if the C. S. bunch will let him alone long enough. So with Tom, Herb and two Harrys we expect to have a reception committee that will show you an interesting time. Come and tell us what you did during the war with Germany and the Flu, and incidentally write a short paper on some subject you have had occasion to study recently.

Finally, my brethren, we trust you will run across this little appeal somewhere among the advertisements in the rear end of the Journal and heed it without fail.

HARRY V. BROWN, President.

SECTION OFFICERS FOR ECLECTIC STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING

1. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Chairman, J. B. Mitchell, M. D., 210 Post St., San Francisco; Secretary, H. C. Smith, M. D., 111 E. Broadway, Glendale.

2. SURGERY.

Chairman, O. C. Welbourn, M. D., 819 Security Bldg., Los Angeles; Secretary, Ira A. Wheller, M. D., 209 Cory Bldg., Fresno.

3. OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.

Chairman, D. A. Stevens, M. D., Holtville; Secretary, J. M. Clark, M. D., Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.

4. MATERIA MEDICA.

Chairman, H. T. Webster, M. D., 301 Oakland Ave., Oakland; Secretary, A. P. Baird, M. D., 1407 Mahantonga Way, Los Angeles.

5. BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

Chairman, T. C. Young, M. D., 620 E. Broadway, Glendale; Secretary, Chas. Clark, M. D., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco.

6, EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Chairman, J. C. Solomon, M. D., Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles; Secretary, E. H. Mercer, M. D., 111 Ellis St., San Francisco.

7. HYGIENE AND CLIMATOLOGY.

Chairman, J. A. Munk, M. D., 747 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles; Secretary, Laura Rauch, M. D., 1745 E. 10th St., Long Beach.

8. PEDIATRICS.

Chairman, L. L. Haight, M. D., Wright & Callender Bldg,. Los Angeles; Secretary, K. P. Baber, M. D., L. A. Investment Bldg., Los Angeles.

9. ELECTRO-THERAPY AND HYDROTHERAPY.

Chairman, J. M. Cleaver, M. D., 3459 S. Arlington, Los Angeles; Secretary, F. W. West, M. D., 5928 York Blvd., Los Angeles.

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. A. S. Brackett has changed his address to 3851 Denker

Avenue, Los Angeles.

The Harrison Act, as amended by the new War Revenue Act, will be mailed postpaid to any druggist, dentist, or veterinarian who will send a postal request therefor to "Mailing Department, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. E. L. Smythe, after being released from the service, joined his family in Haverhill, Mass., but has now returned to his home in Bremerton, Wash.

The engagement is announced of Minnie Jensen of Omaha, and Dr. K. D. Shrasti, Hindu philosopher and chairman of the International Congress of Religious Philosophies at the Panama Exposition. They will reside in Benares, India.

TAKING UP THE SLACK

Taking up the nervous slack after an alcoholic debauch is one of the prime purposes of PASADYNE (Daniel). In the extreme nervousness and sleeplessness consequent upon alcoholic saturation of the brain PASADYNE (Daniel) is of the utmost value, and is much resorted to by practical men who handle this class of cases. The sleep secured is refreshing and enables the poor deluded alcoholic to get a grip on himself once again.

A sample bottle of PASADYNE may be had by addressing the laboratory of John B. Daniel, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

SYPHILIS IN THE DEBILITATED

A mistake many make is to crowd mercury in debilitated syphilitics because of an obstinate lesion. In all probability, in such cases the condition is made worse rather than better by further reducing the patient's resisting powers through increased mercurialization. What these patients need is increased resistance that the natural recuperative powers may be brought to normal, thus permitting better utilization of the specific treatment.

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The various Eclectic publishers have decided to renew their special club offers to December 1, 1918, on a straight 10 per cent reduction, where two or more journals are ordered at one time. If you are not familiar with any of these journals, samples may be obtained on request.

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Price.	Rate.
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Eclectic Medical Journal, 630 W. 6th St., Cincin-	
nati, Ohio 2.00	1.80
Ellingwood's Therapeutist, 32 N. State St., Chi-	
cago, Ill	1.35
National E. M. A. Quarterly, 630 W. 6th St., Cin-	
cinnati, Ohio 1.00	.90

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Several years ago, a physician in charge of the hospital of a great iron and steel industry, ordered one pound of Libradol for that establishment. A few days afterward came an order for a five pound jar (Hospital Size). In less than a week came another order for one dozen jars, hospital size. This was followed by frequent orders, each for TWENTY-FOUR JARS, hospital size, these continuing at short intervals, to the present day.

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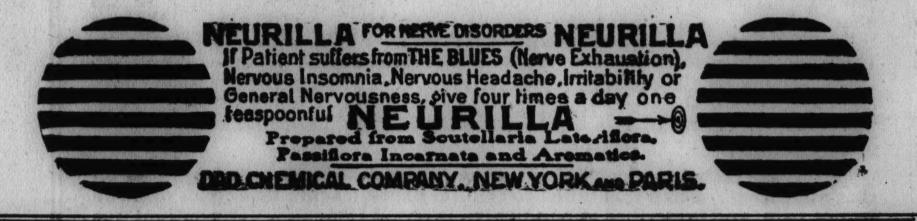
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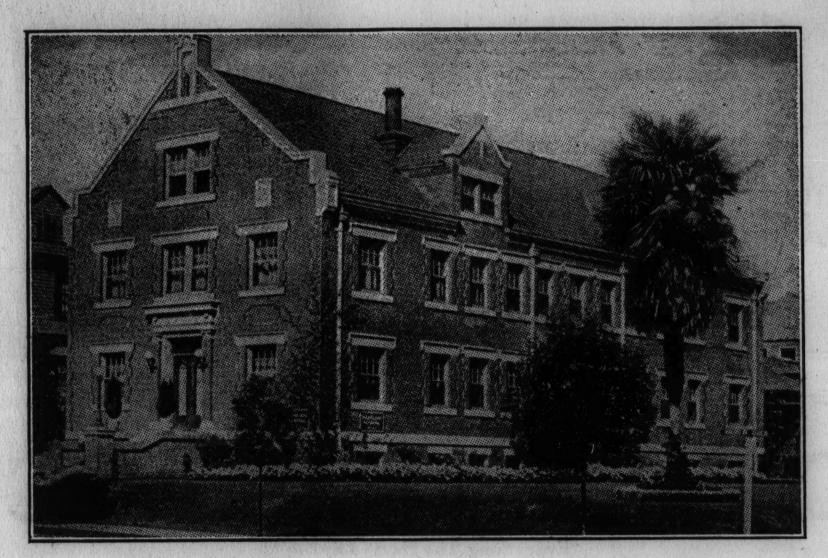
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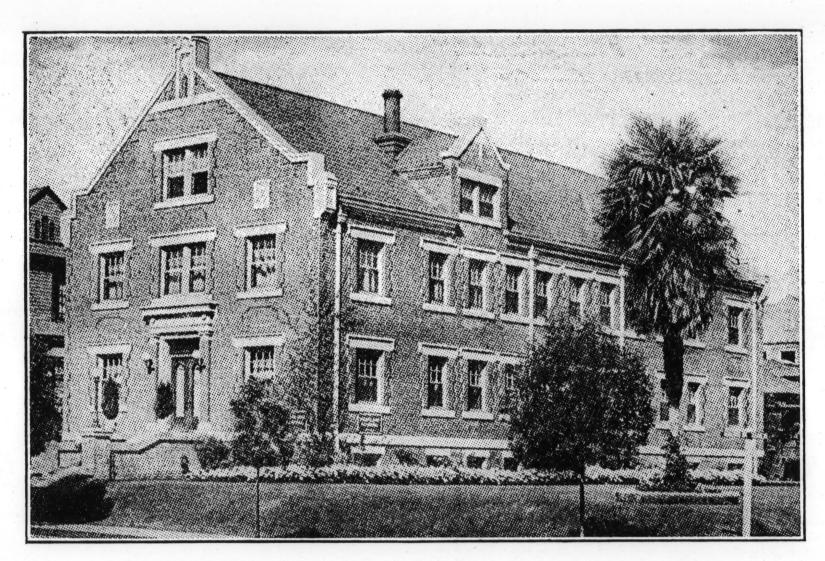
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